Mapline

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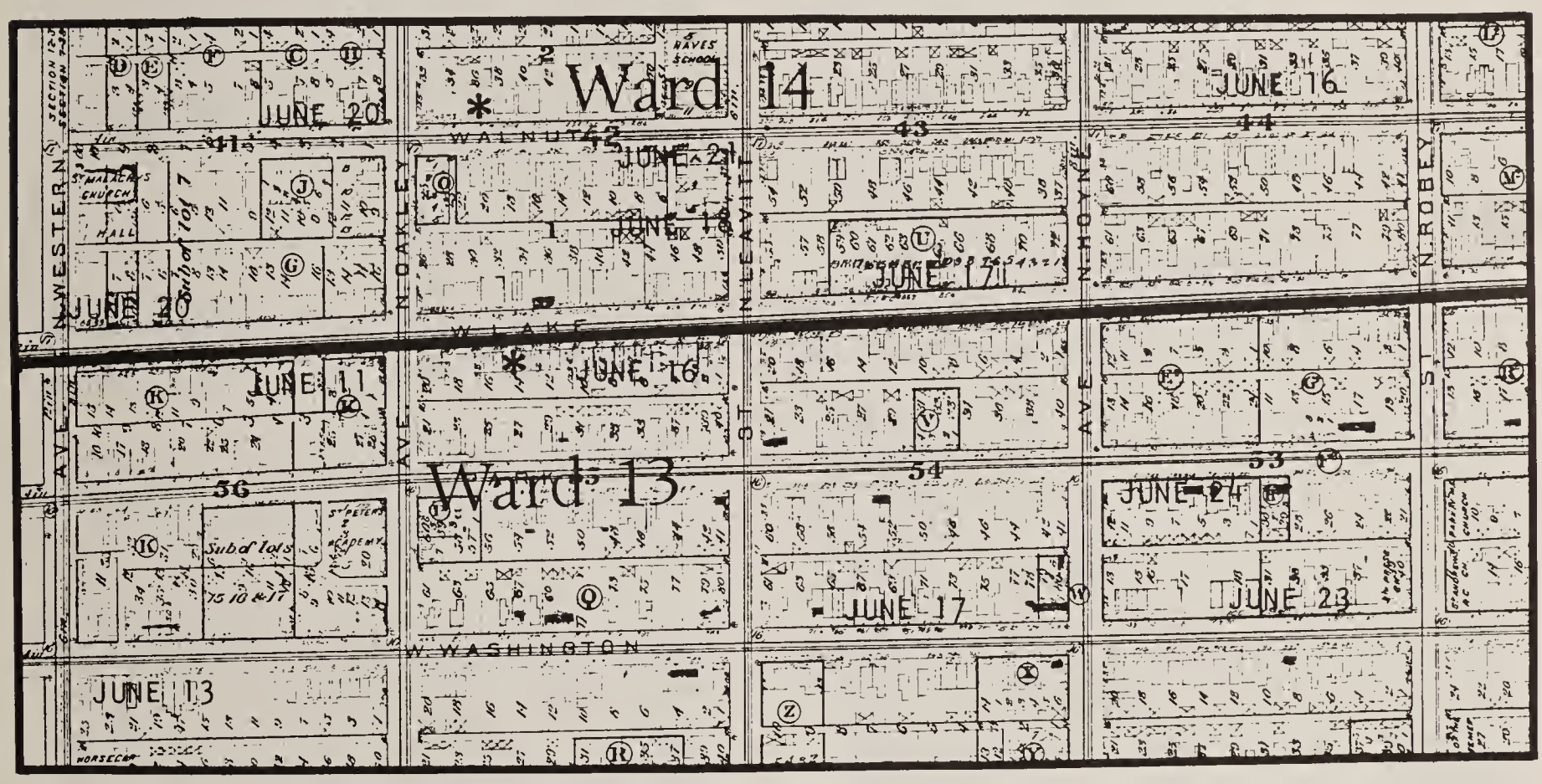
The Hermon Dunlap Smith Center for the History of Cartography
at The Newberry Library

Number 23 September 1981 **Maria S. Holden,** *Editor*

A New Use for Maps in Genealogical Research



Detail of map from *Robinson's Atlas of the City of Chicago*...(1886) Enumeration dates have been added, as have the asterisks, which indicate both of George F. Cram's addresses — before and after he moved.

TRACING ANCESTORS has become one of the most popular and fastest-growing pastimes in America. Millions of people now spend countless hours working in libraries and archives, trudging through old cemeteries, and poring over wills, deeds and other important genealogical sources. Genealogists are also making more use of maps, both old and new. Maps primarily have been used in one of two ways: 1) to locate a particular town, county, township or other features like rivers and railroads, and 2) to identify family farms and homes shown on 19th-century cadastral maps. The Local and Family History Section of The Newberry Library, in association with Keith Schlesinger of Northwestern University, has developed a new way to use maps in genealogical research as an aid to searching the manuscript federal population censuses.

The population census is one of the most important sources used by genealogists. The census, taken every

(continued on next page)

The Hermon Dunlap Smith Center for the History of Cartography Director: **David Buisseret**

The Center was founded in 1972 at The Newberry Library to promote the study of the history of cartography through research projects, fellowships, courses of instruction, and publications. Further information is available on request.

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ten years beginning in 1790, is the most complete nation-wide listing of individuals available. It becomes particularly useful beginning in 1850 when every individual is listed by name, along with information on age, occupation, and state or country of birth. Prior to 1850 only heads of household were listed by name. Presently the manuscript censuses from 1790 through 1900 are available on microfilm to researchers.

Although census records are marvelous sources, they also present several problems—the major one being that people are not listed in alphabetical order. They appear in the order in which the census enumerator visited their homes. The census schedules are broken down into counties, townships, towns, and in cities by ward. Even with this breakdown, however, census searches can still be very time consuming, especially in large cities. Although some individuals and organizations have compiled alphabetical indexes to certain censuses, few have been done for the post-1850 period when urban census searches are most difficult.

To assist researchers conducting census searches in cities in 1850, 1860 and 1870, the Newberry's Local and Family History Section has developed a method we call the "urban finding aid." The urban finding aid limits the number of census pages one must search by predicting where an individual is most likely to appear in the census schedules. The key to this method is the reconstruction of the census enumerators' routes through each ward of the city. This is done by combining information from the census and contemporary city directories and plotting the results on a map.

The idea of reconstructing census enumerators' routes is not new. All such work is based on the premise that the census enumerator will follow some orderly path through his or her territory. William A. Bowen, for example, mapped the census enumerator's route in Linn County, Oregon in 1850 on his map, *Mapping an American Frontier: Oregon in 1850*[1]. Although useful as an aid to historical research, Bowen's map is not designed, as ours are, to assist in census searches. We also believe our reconstructions are the first ones to be done in urban areas.

Chicago in 1870 served as the test site for the urban finding aid. Chicago was a city of nearly 300,000 people in 1870, and was divided into twenty wards. These 300,000 people are found on fourteen reels of census microfilm. Even when one knows what ward to search, several hours can still be spent in front of a microfilm machine, since some Chicago wards in 1870 covered over 600 census pages.

The selection of a large-scale map is necessary for the success of the urban finding aid. The compilers found that copies made from fire insurance maps were well suited for this work. *Robinson's Atlas of the City of Chicago, Complete in Five Volumes,* (1886) was used for the 1870 Chicago urban finding aid. Although published sixteen years after the census, few problems resulted from using this map. This might not be the case in cities where many streets were renamed, or where a large portion of the city had been altered by fire, floods, the construction of a canal, or other natural or man-made changes. If an appropriate large scale map is not available, the compilers of an urban finding aid can draw their own, using small scale maps and information from street guides and city directories of the time period in question. This was done for a test of an 1850 Boston ward, and worked quite satisfactorily. Still, the detail shown on fire insurance maps does help increase the accuracy of the finding aid, by allowing for more precise plotting of addresses.

The actual construction of an urban finding aid is quite simple, and much less time-consuming than producing an alphabetical name index to some portion of the census. The key element is the enumeration date. Each census page is marked with the date it was recorded. The number of pages enumerated on each day is then counted. Individuals are then chosen from the census schedules—one person if less than twelve pages were enumerated for one date, two people if more than twelve were done. It is best to choose an employed person without a common name who appears to be stable (small shopkeepers and saloon keepers are good choices). The individual's address is then obtained from a contemporary city directory. Using the street and avenue guide found in most city directories, the correct location of the address is determined and marked on the map with the enumeration date as shown in the figure.

The advantages and time saving potential of the urban finding aid can best be illustrated by the example of George F. Cram, a prominent Chicago map publisher of the 1870s. Mr. Cram immediately presented a problem because he moved during the census year, a not uncommon occurrence. The 1870 Chicago city directory showed his address as 885½ Lake Street. The 1871 directory listed him at 310 Walnut Street. Using the street and avenue guide in the directory, we learned that both addresses fell between Leavitt and Oakley streets. The locations are marked with an asterisk on the map shown here. Although he only moved one block, George Cram crossed a ward boundary line, and thus may have been recorded in either the 13th or 14th wards. The urban finding aid allows us to make an educated guess that George Cram will be enumerated on June 20 or 21 if he is living on Walnut Street in the 14th ward, or on June 15 or 16 if he is living on Lake Street in the 13th ward. We began our search in the 14th ward on page 193, the first page of the June 20th enumeration. After less than five minutes of searching, George Cram, a twenty-nine year old, Massachusetts-born map publisher was found on page 207, along with his wife Martha, two children and an Anna Cram, age thirty-five. If Mr. Cram had not been found on June 20 or 21 in the 14th ward, we would have gone to the 13th ward to check the enumerations on June 15 and 16. This total search would have involved at most about 50 pages, a great

improvement over the 450 pages one might possibly have had to search without the help of the urban finding aid.

The urban finding aid is not 100% accurate, and it will not work unless an address or approximate address is known. But the success rate, when an address is known, is over 80%. Although the major use of the urban finding aid is for simplifying census searches, it can also be used by historians to study such things as the population makeup of a neighborhood, or to locate concentrations of certain ethnic, racial, economic or occupational groups in a city. The Local and Family History Section would like to hear from anyone interested in doing an urban finding aid. For further information on their construction and use for historical research see Keith Schlesinger and Peggy Tuck Sinko, "Developing an Urban Finding Aid for Manuscript Census Searches," *National Genealogical Society Quarterly* 69 (September 1981); and Keith Schlesinger, "An Urban Finding Aid for the Federal Census, 1850-1910," *Prologue,* forthcoming.

Peggy Tuck Sinko

[1]William A. Bowen, "Mapping an American Frontier: Oregon in 1850," *Annals of the Association of American Geographers,* map supplement 18, 65 (1975).

Peggy Tuck Sinko is the Supervisor of the Local and Family History Section at The Newberry Library.

Calendar

9-11, 14-16 September
American Society of Photogrammetry—American Congress of Surveying and Mapping Fall Technical Meeting, San Francisco (9-11 Sept.) and Honolulu (14-16 Sept.) (1981 ASP/ACSM Fall Technical Meeting, U.S. Geological Survey, 345 Middlefield Road M/S 32, Menlo Park, CA 94025)

10-12 September
Chicago International Antiquarian Book Fair, Hyatt Regency Chicago, Wacker Drive at Michigan Avenue, Chicago, IL.

17 September
Chicago Map Society, The Newberry Library. Speaker: Kenneth Nebenzahl, Kenneth Nebenzahl, Inc., Chicago, "Early Mapping of the West." (Robert W. Karrow, Chicago Map Society, 60 West Walton Street, Chicago, IL 60610)

23 September
Michigan Map Society, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Speaker: Professor Josef Konvitz, Michigan State University. Topic: 18th-century French surveyors' maps. (Mary Pedley, 1233 Baldwin, Ann Arbor, MI 48104)

1-3 October
1st Annual Meeting of the North American Cartographic Information Society, Sheraton Hotel, Gatlinburg, TN. (Donald Daidone, Newman Library, Virginia Tech, Blacksburg, VA 24061)

5-8 October
First International Conference on the Discovery and History of the Boreal Polar Regions, Rome. (Comité Arctique, Congrès International de Rome 1981, 16 Boulevard de Suisse, Monte-Carlo)

10-11 October
1981 Annual Symposium & Map Fair of the International Map Collectors' Society, Grosvenor Hotel, Victoria, London. (IMCS Symposium Secretary, Miss Faith Ashwood, Nuthurst, Blundel Lane, Cobham, Surrey, England)

15 October
Chicago Map Society, The Newberry Library. Program to be announced. (Robert W. Karrow, Chicago Map Society, 60 West Walton Street, Chicago, IL 60610)

15-17 October
XIIth Conference on American Prints, Philadelphia. Theme: "Mapping the Americas: Print and Process." Speakers: Thomas Beckman, William P. Cumming, J.B. Harley, George Kish, Douglas Marshall, Patricia Moore, Peter Parker, and Helena Wright. (Peter Parker, Chief of Manuscripts, The Historical Society of Pennsylvania, 1300 Locust Street, Philadelphia, PA 19107)

21 October
Michigan Map Society. Tour of Detroit Edison's Automated Map Service Division, 30100 Telegraph Road, Suite 466, Birmingham, MI. (Mary Pedley, 1233 Baldwin, Ann Arbor, MI 48104)

November
Michigan Map Society, Clements Library, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor. Speaker: Professor Basil Collins, University of Toledo. Topic: Arabic map-making. (Mary Pedley, 1233 Baldwin, Ann Arbor, MI 48104)

19 November
Chicago Map Society, The Newberry Library. Program to be announced. (Robert W. Karrow, Chicago Map Society, 60 West Walton Street, Chicago, IL 60610)

12 December
Michigan Map Society Annual Christmas Party. Host: Jo Eliot. (Mary Pedley, 1233 Baldwin, Ann Arbor, MI 48104)

29 July-4 August 1982
11th International Cartographic Conference of the International Cartographic Association, Palace of Culture and Science, Warsaw, Poland. Theme: Theoretical and practical problems of thematic cartography. (Organizing Committee of the 11th International Cartographic Conference, ul. Jasna 2/u, 00-950 Warszawa, Poland)

From Sky to Sty: Two Views of America

Photo courtesy of Kentucky Library, Bowling Green, KY.

TO THE IMAGINATIVE EYE the configuration of land masses and political boundaries will evoke associations, some more plausible than others. During the course of grade school one is almost certain to learn that Italy is shaped like a boot kicking a football. Animals also emerge from this geographical Rorschach. The various forms of Leo Belgicus are perhaps the best known of what might be called animal maps. Two American examples of this genre are reproduced here. The first is *The Eagle Map of the United States*. It accompanies Joseph Churchman's book, *Rudiments of National Knowledge Presented to the Youth of the United States and to Enquiring Foreigners. By A Citizen of Pennsylvania*. The map was engraved by Isaac W. Moore and published in Philadelphia by E.L. Carey and A. Hart in 1838. Traditional American iconography is incorporated into the form and is evidence of Churchman's patriotism.

In contrast to this is the *Porcineograph,* designed by William E. Baker, a 19th-century American humorist. The map is a chromolithograph printed by the Forbes

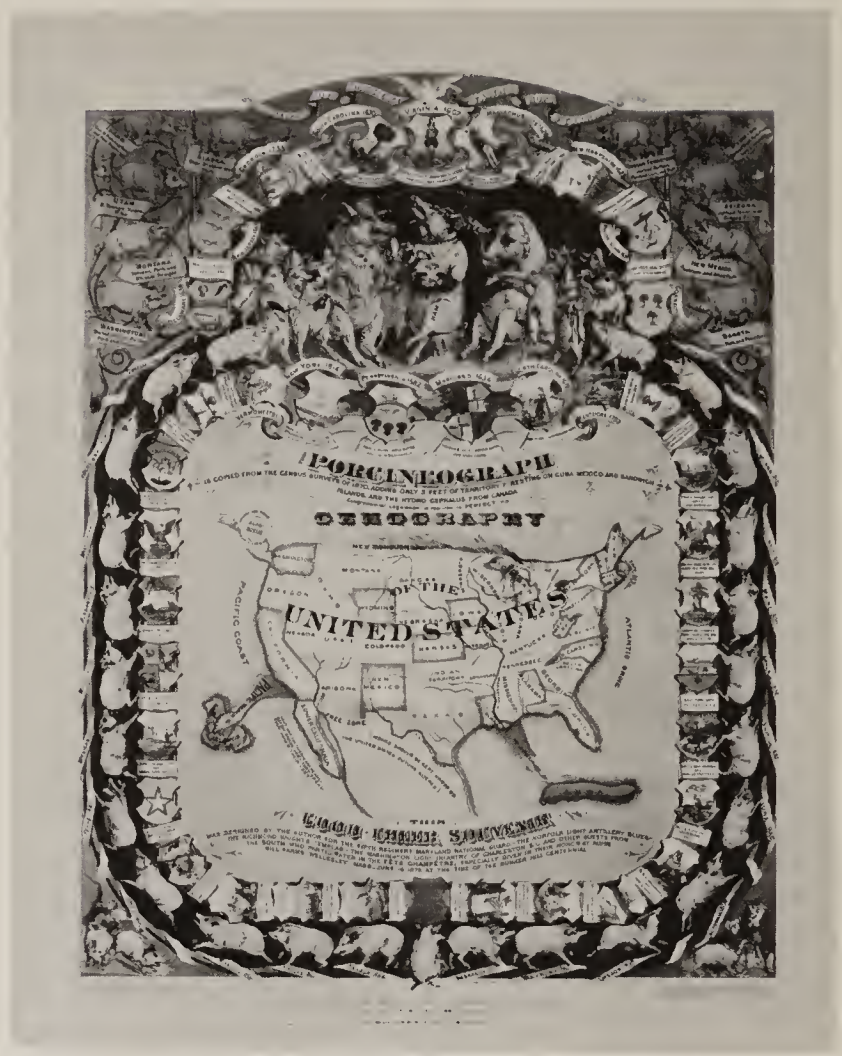

Photo courtesy of The Old Print Gallery, Washington, D.C.

Lithographic Manufacturing Co. of Boston. It was first published in 1875 to commemorate the Bunker Hill Centennial. The map's decorative border consists of the various state and territory shields, below which is given dietary information. For example. Texas is known for "wild steer and corn dodgers wobbled in pork fat." Outside of the shields a series of pigs are chasing each others' tail. Although described as a "good cheer souvenir," one suspects that Baker's humor is satirical of the so-called Gilded Age.

David Bosse

THE SLIDE SETS FROM NEWBERRY ATLASES advertised in the last *Mapline* have now all been sold—for rather too little money, we find. So the next sets, available now, will have to cost $7.50 each. Their composition is as follows:

1. Ptolemy. *Geographiae Cosmographia* (Ulm 1482)
   The World, The British Isles, the Iberian Peninsula, Italy, Northern Africa, Cyprus and the Middle East.

2. Ortelius. *Theatrum Orbis Terrarum* (Antwerp 1606)
   The British Isles, England, Calais, Vermandois, Picardy, Denmark.

3. Saxton. [Atlas of England] (London 1579)
   England, Cornwall, Dorset, Hampshire, Lancashire, Suffolk.

4. Braun & Hogenberg. *Civitates Orbis Terrarum* (Cologne 1593)
   Cambridge, Brill, Antwerp, Mantua, Venice, Moscow.

5. Mercator. *Atlas* (Antwerp 1630)
   Beauvais, the United Provinces (Holland), the Iberian Peninsula, Portugal, Sicily, the Ottoman Empire.

Lester J. Cappon, 1900-1981

LESTER J. CAPPON, EMINENT HISTORIAN and Distinguished Research Fellow Emeritus of the Newberry Library, died of a heart attack Monday evening, 24 August, in Chicago. Mr. Cappon was born in Milwaukee on 18 September, 1900, and did his undergraduate work at the University of Wisconsin. He received his Ph.D. in 1928 from Harvard, where he studied under Arthur Schlesinger, Sr., and wrote his dissertation on the early iron industry in Virginia. This led to an appointment at the University of Virginia, Charlottesville, as a research associate, then as an archivist and assistant professor of history. In 1945 he moved to Williamsburg as Archivist of Colonial Williamsburg, Inc.; he also served as Editor of Books at the Institute of Early American History and Culture until 1955, when he became Director of the Institute, from which he retired in 1969. Since then he has been affiliated with the Newberry Library, where he was Editor-in-Chief of *The Atlas of Early American History,* published in 1976. He was subsequently appointed Distinguished Research Fellow, and then became Distinguished Research Fellow Emeritus.

Mr. Cappon's publications include works on archival science, geography, and biography; perhaps his most popular book was the two-volume edition of Adams-Jefferson correspondence which he edited. Still an active and energetic scholar at the time of his death, he was working on a definitive edition of the journals of Jared Sparks. A gregarious man, he was a member of the American Antiquarian Society, the Caxton Club, and of numerous professional organizations, among them the Society of American Archivists, of which he was a founding member, and the Association for Documentary Editing, of which he was president. Warm and generous, he befriended generations of younger scholars and colleagues. A gifted amateur musician, who had taken a degree in piano, he continued to play despite increasing deafness and to attend the concerts of the Chicago Symphony, of which he was a Governing Life Member.

Mr. Cappon is survived by a son, Stanley B. Cappon and four grandchildren, of Kentucky.

Luther I. Replogle, 1902-1981

LUTHER I. REPLOGLE, the founder of Replogle Globes, Inc., the world's largest manufacturer of globes, died on 3 July, 1981. A longtime resident of Chicago, Mr. Replogle made his first globe in 1930 in his basement. He began to produce globes commercially at 320 South Franklin Street with a single employe that same year. In 1953 the firm moved to its present location at Narragansett Avenue and Cortland Street. By that time it was turning out 2,000 globes a day and employing several hundred workers.

In 1969 Mr. Replogle sold the business to the Meriden Corporaton of Des Moines. The current owner of Replogle Globes, Inc. is William Nichols. Following his retirement from the business, Mr. Replogle served as U.S. Ambassador to Iceland under President Nixon.

Alexander O. Vietor, 1914-1981

ALEXANDER O. VIETOR, Curator of Maps at Yale University from 1943 to 1978, died on 9 March, 1981 after a long illness. As curator of maps at Yale, he developed one of the foremost cartographic collections in the world. Among his acquisitions were the 1489 Martellus map of the world and one of two 1526 Magellan globes. Map librarians and historians of cartography will remember him with much respect.

Letters

To the Editor:

May I make a few non-cartographic comments on the article "The Catal Hyük Map" in *Mapline,* Number 19, September 1980?

The caption title is inaccurate. The correct name of the archeological site is "Catal Hüyük." James Mellaart's "Excavations at Catal Hüyük, 1963, third preliminary report" is in volume XIV of *Anatolian Studies, Journal of the British Institute of Archaeology at Ankara,* not in volume XIX as cited. Pages 54-55 contain the account of the Map.

It may be of interest to some readers of *Mapline* that the Report includes a "Plan of building-level VII" (Fig. 11) and that the wall-painting (the Map) bears a striking resemblance to the Plan. "Each house has its own walls and the internal divisions in the drawing remind one of the platforms, etc., in the plan, and one is struck by the variations and irregularities in the drawing of the individual houses. Therefore in our opinion this is a representation of a neolithic town, probably Catal Hüyük itself, the houses of which rise in exactly the same manner as is shown in the painting," A bird's-eye-view photograph of Level VII (Plate la) supports this conclusion.

As for the double-peaked object depicting a volcanic eruption, its curious outline justified by, "Twin cones mark the position of Konya...twin peaks crown the mighty mass of Karadag and in the far distance one sees on a clear day the double cone of Hasan Dag..." it is not surprising that the very place-name "Catal" means a fork, a pronged object.

Hilda Marchant
Chicago Municipal Reference Library

We thank Mrs. Marchand for her corrections and interesting comments, as well as Edward Dahl of the National Map Collection, Public Archives of Canada, who has alerted us to another error concerning the illustration. What was reproduced was the artist's rendering of the Catal Hüyük "map," not the map itself. We apologize for having misled our readers.

Recent Publications

Biblioteca Medicea Laurenziana. *Monumenti di cartografia a Firenze* (Secc. X-XVII) Florence: Biblioteca Medicea Laurenziana, 1981.
Catalogue of the exhibition of cartographic treasures at the Biblioteca Medicea Laurenziana, held concurrently with the IXth International Conference on the History of Cartography, 30 May - 5 June 1981.

Blakemore, M.J. and Harley, J.B. "Concepts in the History of Cartography: A Review and Perspective." Monograph 26. *Cartographica* 17, no. 4 (Winter 1980).

Bulletin No. 124 (June 1981) Geography and Map Division, Special Libraries Association. Contents include: Pauline Gunter and Barbara Shupe. "Maps in the U.S. Serial Set, 1817-1917;" John Walstrom. "New Fire Insurance Maps of Minnesota, North and South Dakota;" James Raymond Warren, Sr. and Donald A. Wise. "Two Birds-Eye-View Artists: The Bailey Brothers."

Cobb, David. *New Hampshire Maps to 1900: An Annotated Checklist.* Hanover, NH and London: New Hampshire Historical Society, 1981. (University Press of New England, P.O. Box 979, Hanover, NH 03755)
Following the same format as his Vermont Maps Prior to 1900 *(Vermont history, v. 39, nos. 3 & 4 [1971]), this volume lists 516 maps of the state as well as cities, towns, counties, and regions within the state. All but a few early items are printed maps. At least one library location is given for each map, and many maps in books and atlases are included, further enhancing the value of the list. There is a list of references (including the works listed as including maps, keyed to the map descriptions), and index entries for authors, engravers, publishers, places, and railroads. Appendices list geological survey quads and Sanborn fire insurance maps, and there is a useful description of the primary New Hampshire collections on pp. 1-2. An index of titles would have been welcome, but even without one, this will be a standard reference for American map libraries.*

Egmond, Warren van. *Practical Mathematics in the Italian Renaissance: A Catalog of Italian Abbacus Manuscripts and Printed Books to 1600.* Florence: Istituto e museo di storia della scienza, 1980.

Hakulinen, Kerkko and Peltonen, Arvo. *Papers of the Nordenskiöld Seminar on the History of Cartography and the Maintenance of Cartographic Archives, Espoo (Finland), September 12-15, 1979.* Helsinki: Nordenskiöld-Samfundet; Finland r.f., 1981 (Library of the Scientific Societies, International Exchange Service, PL 248, SF -00171 HELSINKI 17, Finland)

India Office Library & Records. *Guide to the Map Collections.* London: Foreign and Commonwealth Office, 1980 (Foreign and Commonwealth Office, 197 Blackfriars Road, London SE1 8NG)

Manoscritti cartografici e strumenti scientifici nella Biblioteca Vaticana. Secc. XIV-XVII. Catalogo della mostra. Rome: Biblioteca Apostolica Vaticana, 1981.
The splendidly produced catalogue of the exhibition at the Vatican Library prepared in conjunction with the IXth International Conference on the History of Cartography, 30 May - 5 June, 1981.

The Map Collector 15 (June 1981) Contents: Louis De Vorsey, Jr. "The Gulf Stream on Eighteenth Century Maps and Charts;" R.V. Tooley, "Large Scale English County Maps and Plans of Cities, part 4;" J.J.S. Goss. "An Unusual Wall Map by Urbano Monti 1544-1613;" Heather Lawrence. "Begin ner's Guide to Information;" Carey S. Bliss. "The Map Treasures of the Huntington Library."

Public Archives of Canada. "National Map Collection: Annual Report, 1979/1980." (Free, The National Map Collection, Public Archives of Canada, Ottawa, Canada K1A ON3).

Regional Economic History Research Center. *Canals and Railroads of the Mid-Atlantic States 1800-1860.* Wilmington, DE: Eleutherian Mills-Hagley Foundation, 1981 ($15.00, Regional Economic History Research Center, Eleutherian Mills-Hagley Foundation Incorporated, P.O. Box 3630, Greenville, Wilmington, DE 19807)
This useful reference tool provides maps, tables, and text which depict the 60 years of continuous growth and development of the canal and railroad system in the Middle Atlantic States.

Stephenson, Richard W. *The Cartography of Northern Virginia: Facsimile Reproductions of Maps Dating from 1608 to 1915.* Fairfax, VA: History and Archaeology Section, Office of Comprehensive Planning, 1981 ($12.50, History and Archaeology Section, Office of Comprehensive Planning, 4100 Chain Bridge Road, Fairfax, VA 22030)
This facsimile atlas is a compilation of 70 maps, both printed and manuscript, and two atlases covering 300 years of cartography. The 122 plates illustrate the development of geographical knowledge of the area. Northern Virginia, as defined by Stephenson, consists of the counties of Arlington, Fairfax and Loudoun, all situated along the Potomac River. Most of the maps, plans and views included in the atlas are Anglo-American in origin. Complete bibliographic citations for each map are given. The atlas will be of particular interest to historians and cultural geographers studying the military history, development of transportation networks and settlement of northern Virginia.

Stylianou, Andreas and Stylianou, Judith A. *The History of the Cartography of Cyprus.* Cyprus: A. and J.A. Stylianou, 1981 (Distributed by The Holland Press Limited, 37 Connaught Street, London W2 AZ)
This sumptuous work is in two sections. The first is

a discussion in chronological order, and with considerable detail, of 228 maps from A.D. 250 to 1911. Each map discussed is beautifully reproduced (often with separate plates for detail) in section two, the "illustrated corpus." Two maps are reproduced in color. The captions to the illustrations include brief bibliographical descriptions. The historical discussions make frequent reference to place names used in establishing the sources of maps, and there is a table comparing all place names on three landmark maps, those of Pagano (1538), Camocio (1566) and Ortelius (1570). Not only a thorough and accurate history of the island's cartography, this volume is also a facsimile atlas of Cyprus. It will be essential for collectors of Cyprian or Mediterranean maps.

Suffolk Record Office. *Isaac Johnson of Woodbridge 1754-1835: That Ingenious Artist.* Ipswich, England: Suffolk Record Office, 1979 (£1.50, Suffolk Record Office, County Hall, Ipswich 1P4 2JS)

Wilford, John Noble. *The Mapmakers: The Story of the Great Pioneers in Cartography—from Antiquity to the Space Age.* New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1981. ($20.00, Alfred A. Knopf, 201 East 50th Street, New York, NY 10022).

This attractively-produced book presents a lot of sound information in a very readable form. It is especially strong on modern developments in cartography.

Dictionary Forthcoming

THE DEPARTMENT FOR THE HISTORY of Cartography at the Austrian Academy of Science in Vienna has undertaken the compilation of a *Dictionary of the History of Cartography.* An international team of authors has been invited to collaborate in this effort, and their contributions will be brought together by the following editors: Dr. Johannes Dörflinger, Department of History, University of Vienna; Dr. Ingrid Kretschmer, Department of Geography, University of Vienna; Dr. Franz Wawrik and Dr. Robert Wagner, both of the Map Room of the Austrian National Library in Vienna.

The collected articles will trace the history of map-making from its origins to World War I. Coverage will be worldwide, with an emphasis on Central Europe.

The book will be divided into the following sections: 1) field surveying, 2) methods of representation, 3) methods of reproduction, 4) important cartographers, 5) important technical terms, 6) significant maps, 7) centers of map-making, 8) cartographic representation of important areas, 9) general cartographic literature.

For further information about the forthcoming *Dictionary,* write to: Dr. Ingrid Kretschmer, Österreichsche Akademie der Wissenschaften, Universitätsstr. 7, A 1010 Vienna, Austria.

Conference

THE IXTH INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE on the History of Cartography took place in Pisa, Florence and Rome, between May 30th and June 5th. It was well attended, with about 110 foreign visitors and 40 Italians; about 70 papers were presented, under the traditional headings of European cartography, regional cartography, military cartography, Italian cartographers, art in cartography, cartographic techniques and symbols, cartography of primitive peoples, cartography of exploration and colonies, and finally cartography of the world.

Two exhibitions accompanied the Conference, one at the Biblioteca Laurenziana in Florence, and the other in the Biblioteca Apostolica Vaticana at Rome. These exhibitions were very rich; perhaps too rich, indeed, for the short time which participants had in which to examine them. The Conference was well organized out of the Domus Galileana in Pisa, and included some splendid occasions. If some criticism may be made, it is that often the conditions for the projection of slides were poor. Such illustrations form so important a part of most contributions to a Conference like this, that the Society for the History of Cartography surely ought for the future to ensure better conditions for projection. It was agreed that the next meeting would take place in Dublin, Republic of Ireland.

David Buisseret

Views of Pisa and Rome. Photos by David Buisseret.

Take This Map & Wear It

Map lovers can now show their enhusiasm for the history of cartography! The Hermon Dunlap Smith Center now offers an attractive tee shirt bearing the 1540 Münster map of the New World. Send inquiries to The Newberry Library Bookshop, 60 West Walton Street, Chicago, IL 60610.

Lomonosov's Big Globe

Photo by Dennis Reinhartz

AT THE SIXTH KENNETH NEBENZAHL, JR. Lectures in the History of Cartography held at the Newberry Library 30 October-1 November 1980, Professor George Kish, Professor David Woodward, and I had a discussion about a very large but little known Russian globe mentioned by Professor Kish in his excellent paper. Currently, it was said to be in Leningrad. This summer when I was in the Soviet Union I sought out the globe and researched it to learn more about it.

The globe is located in the Lomonosov Museum in the Kunstkammer at 3 Universitetskaya naberezhnaya (University Quay) on Vasilyevsky Island in Leningrad. The Kunstkammer is the first Russian museum of the natural sciences. It was designed and built in the baroque style on the orders of Tzar Peter the Great by Georgi Martarnovi among others in 1718-1734 to house Peter's collection which was begun in 1714. The *Exhibition of Rarities, Curiosities, and Oddities* of which the globe is now a part also includes maps, astronomical instruments, rare books, minerals, and other rare items. To attract visitors Peter ordered that entry be free and free vodka be served. Entry is still free, but the vodka is no longer served.

Peter's collection is located in the gallery on the upper three floors and the globe occupies the dome of a forty-five meter high tower atop the Kunstkammer. The globe is 3.1 meters (over 10′ 2″) in diameter and has a terrestrial outer surface and a celestial inner surface. Twelve people can fit inside and it has a manual mechanism which rotates the globe to simulate the movement of the night sky for those inside it. This precursor to modern planetaria was created on the orders of the Empress Elizabeth, daughter of Peter the Great, in the "instrumental workshop" of the St. Petersburg Academy of Sciences by P. Tirytin and B. Scott under the direction of the great Russian scientist and universal genius Mikhail V. Lomonosov (1711-1765) in 1748-1754. In 1745 Lomonosov had corrected J.N. de l'Isle's Russian atlas and later he was the director of the geographical office of the St. Petersburg Academy of Sciences, which prepared all the maps for Elizabeth and her successors Peter III and Catherine the Great, in 1757-1765. The globe is based on contemporary Western models and accurately depicts the known world and night skies in the middle of the 18th century in Russian.

In 1901 on the orders of Tzar Nicholas II the globe was moved to Tzarskoe Selo (the present-day town of Pushkin) outside of St. Petersburg where it remained until 1941 when it was taken by the German invaders to Lübeck for the duration of World War II. It was returned to the Kunstkammer in 1947 to the newly opened Lomonosov Museum of the History of Science and Technology of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR to be restored and remounted. Lomonosov's big globe currently is again undergoing a restoration, projected to be completed in the fall of 1982.

Dennis Reinhartz

DENNIS REINHARTZ is Associate Professor of History and Russian at the University of Texas at Arlington, where he will offer a graduate history of cartography course in the Spring semester 1982. He was a participant in the Summer Institute in Cartography at The Newberry in 1980.

THE AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION will be meeting in Philadelphia 10-17 July, 1982. At the meeting the Map and Geography Round Table will hold a session of contributed papers. There is no established theme, but papers should be related to maps either as historical documents, geographic tools, or information sources. Spoken presentations should not exceed twenty minutes in length, although textual versions may be as long as necessary. For further information, please contact: Charles A. Seavey, Government Publications and Maps Dept., General Library, University of New Mexico, Albuquerque, NM 87131.